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The slit was set 3′ south of the star Scheiner 373, which Barnard uses as his normal star, and stars are scattered over a distance of 4′ in an east and west line. Identification of twenty spectra is possible, though several are composite of several close stars. Spectra of some stars of Barnard visual magnitude 15 are included.

Taking as units five divisions of the Harvard scale, these stars are classified as follows:—

A0 = 1
A5 = 6
F0 = 9
F5 = 3
G0 = 1

The mean of this determination is practically the same as that given by the nineteen stars mentioned in Volume XXV, page 260, of these *Publications*.

The two results combined, making a total of thirty-nine stars, give the mean class of the cluster as F0.

Francis G. Pease.

Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

Note on the Binary Star A 570.

In 1903 the star B. D. + 27°.2388 was found to be a close double. From the magnitude (5.90, Class A spectrum in *R. H. P.*) and the small angular separation, it was reasonably certain that the pair was a binary system, and the fact that the proper-motion was well defined, amounting to 0″.088 in 236°.8 according to Boss, confirmed this conclusion.

Subsequent measures have shown that the angular motion is rapid and it is probable that the period of revolution will be short, possibly in the neighborhood of twenty years.

The mean results of my measures are as follows:—

1903.40.............	198°.6	0″.20	4 nights,	36-inch
1906.41.............	173 .0	0 .24	3 "	"
1907.52.............	166 .8	0 .24	2 "	"
1911.45.............	128 .3	0 .22	3 "	"
1914.58.............	88 .5	0 .16	2 "	"

R. G. Aitken.

August, 1914.